

Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 1, line 5 and ending at line 7 has been amended as follows.

This invention relates to a color image forming apparatus such as an electrophotographic type color copying ~~machines~~ machine or a color laser printer.

The paragraph starting at page 1, line 16 and ending at page 2, line 5 has been amended as follows.

Fig. 9 of the accompanying drawings ~~show~~ shows an example of a color image forming apparatus using an intermediate transferring belt. In Fig. 9, on the peripheral surface of a photosensitive drum 101 as a first image bearing member, there are disposed charging means 102, various color developing means of 106 (black), 107 (magenta), 108 (cyan) and 109 (yellow), an intermediate transferring belt 110 as a second image bearing member, and a photosensitive drum cleaner 118, and the color developing means 106-109 are adapted to contact with the photosensitive drum 101 by ~~means, not shown,~~ means (not shown) as required. The intermediate transferring belt 110 is passed over a drive roller 115, a secondary transfer opposing roller 116 and a tension roller 117, and is rotatively driven in the direction of the associated arrow by the drive roller 115.

The paragraph starting at page 2, line 6 and ending at line 26 has been amended as follows.

The photosensitive drum 101 is rotatively driven in the direction of the associated arrow, and is uniformly charged by the charging means 102 to which a bias of the negative polarity is applied from a bias voltage source 103, and a laser beam 105 comprising a modulated signal is applied thereto by exposure means 104 which is information writing means, whereby an electrostatic latent image is formed on the photosensitive drum. Next, a toner which is a developer charged to the same polarity as the above-mentioned charges is supplied onto the photosensitive drum 101 on which the electrostatic latent image has been formed, by the developing means 106-109, respectively, whereby the electrostatic latent image portion is made into a visualized toner image. Thereafter, a voltage opposite in polarity to the toner is applied to a primary transferring roller 111, which is first transferring means, by a primary transferring bias voltage source 112, and the toner image is electrostatically transferred to the intermediate transferring belt 110.

The paragraph starting at page 3, line 14 and ending at line 27 has been amended as follows.

Also, any primary untransferred toners on the photosensitive drum 101 after the primary transferring step are collected by a cleaner 118, and any secondary

untransferred toners on the intermediate transferring belt 110 after the secondary transferring step are collected by a cleaner 119. The cleaner 119 is rockable in the direction of the associated arrow, and is controlled so as to be spaced apart from the intermediate transferring belt 110 when each color toner image is being primary-transferred to the intermediate transferring belt 110, and to abut against the intermediate transferring belt 110 after a four-color toner image has been formed on the intermediate transferring belt 110.

The paragraph starting at page 5, line 3 and ending at line 10 has been amended as follows.

The above-noted phenomenon is the phenomenon that when temperature is controlled by the control target temperature during single-color image print, in the case of plural-color image print, the temperature of a pressure roller rises and the toner on the transferring material is excessively melted and some of the toner on the transferring material is ~~offsets~~ offset to the fixing film side.

The paragraph starting at page 8, line 18 and ending at line 20 has been amended as follows.

Preferably, the heating member has at least a film of a metal or resin, and a heat generating member contacting with the film.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 4 and ending at line 11 has been amended as follows.

Fig. 1 schematically shows the construction of a color image forming apparatus according to the present invention. A photosensitive drum 1, which is a first image bearing member, is an OPC photosensitive member of the negative polarity, ~~having~~ Φ47 has a diameter of 47 mm, and is driven in the direction of the associated arrow by driving ~~means, not shown, means (not shown)~~ and is uniformly charged to -650V by a charging roller 2, which is charging means.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 12 and ending at line 25 has been amended as follows.

In the case of plural-color image print (full-color print), a laser beam L conforming to a yellow image pattern is then applied from an exposure apparatus 3 to the photosensitive drum 1, and an electrostatic latent image is formed on the photosensitive drum 1. Further, as the photosensitive drum 1 is rotated in the direction of the associated arrow, among color developing means 4a (yellow), 4b (magenta), 4c (cyan) and 4d (black) supported by a rotary device 11 which is a rotary supporting body, the developing means 4a containing a yellow toner therein is rotated so as to be opposed to the photosensitive drum 1, and the electrostatic latent image is visualized by the selected developing means 4a.

The paragraph starting at page 11, line 26 and ending at page 12, line 9 has been amended as follows.

An intermediate transferring body (intermediate transferring belt) 5, which is a second image bearing member, is passed over an opposing roller 17, which is an opposing member, providing an opposing portion to second transferring means, a drive roller 18, which is a driving member for the intermediate transferring belt 5, and a tension roller 19, which is a stretching member for the intermediate transferring belt 5, and is rotated in the direction of the associated arrow at a speed of 101% relative to the photosensitive drum 1 by the drive roller 18.

The paragraph starting at page 16, line 14 and ending at line 23 has been amended as follows.

This is a period during which in the case of a print job for only a sheet, after the recording material on which an image has been formed is outputted (the termination of the print job), or in the case of a continuous print job, after the last recording material on which an image has been formed in the continuous print job is outputted (the termination of the print job), the main motor is still ~~continuedly~~ continuously driven to thereby execute the print job post-operation of the required process instrument.

The paragraph starting at page 17, line 10 and ending at line 17 has been amended as follows.

The heating member is comprised of fixing film 21 comprising a cylindrical endless film, a film guide 22 for guiding the fixing film 21, a ceramic heater 20, which is a heat generating body, and a thermistor 23 which is temperature detecting means provided on the non-contact surface of the ceramic heater 20 with respect to the fixing film 21, and is pressed against a pressure roller 24 by pressing ~~means, not shown~~ means (not shown).

The paragraph starting at page 18, line 4 and ending at line 14 has been amended as follows.

The pressure roller 24 is rotatively driven by driving ~~means, not shown~~, means (not shown) and a rotating force acts on the fixing film 21 due to the frictional force between the outer peripheral surfaces of the pressure roller 24 and the fixing film 21 by the rotative driving of the pressure roller 24, and the fixing film 21 is driven to rotate at a peripheral speed substantially corresponding to the rotational peripheral speed of the pressure roller 24 while sliding with the inner surface thereof being in close contact with the ceramic heater 20 at a nip part N.

The paragraph starting at page 23, line 10 and ending at page 24, line 3 has been amended as follows.

In the comparative example wherein control target temperature changeover timing similar to that during single-color image print was carried out during plural-color image print, the paper transport interval widens and therefore, the paper P, which is the transferring material, does not ~~takes~~ take away the heat of the pressure roller 24 and the heating of the pressure roller 24 is expedited. Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 4, the average temperature of the pressure roller 24 in the comparative example changes such that the temperature control and time until the first sheet of transferring material P comes into the fixing nip N are similar to those in the present embodiment and therefore, the temperature of the pressure roller 24 when the first sheet of transferring material P comes into the fixing nip N is similar to 95°C, but the changeover timing of temperature control differs from that in the present embodiment and therefore, the saturation temperature of the pressure roller 24 rises as compared with that in the present embodiment, and becomes 135°C.

The paragraph starting at page 27, line 1 and ending at line 19 has been amended as follows.

The color image forming apparatus according to the present embodiment has a plurality of fixing speeds. Specifically, it has a 1/1 speed mode for plain paper, and a 1/2 speed mode in which the paper transporting speed is slowed down to secure a fixing property, the degree of luster, a transmitting property, etc., for OHT, ~~gloss~~ glossy film, thick paper, etc. Specifically, in the 1/2 speed mode, the procedure up to the step of successively primary-transferring toners onto the intermediate transferring belt 5 ~~are~~ is the

same as in the ordinary 1/1 speed mode, but the toners of plural colors successively layered on the intermediate transferring belt 5 are collectively transferred to the transferring material P such as paper. From the secondary transferring step, the paper transporting speed is the ordinary 1/2 speed. Accordingly, at the fixing step as well, the transferring material P comes in at a transporting speed of the ordinary 1/2 speed, and the fixing step is effected.

The paragraph starting at page 29, line 9 and ending at line 11 has been amended as follows.

~~about~~ About the above-described construction, the temperature of the pressure roller 24 and the occurrence situation of offset have been evaluated.

The paragraph starting at page 30, line 19 and ending at line 23 has been amended as follows.

A color image forming apparatus used in this embodiment is similar to the first embodiment in the ~~flow-from~~ flow from construction and image forming to transferring and fixing and therefore, the flow need not be described.

The paragraph starting at page 35, line 20 and ending at page 36, line 14 has been amended as follows.

Fig. 11 is a schematic view of such a color image forming apparatus. In Fig. 11, the reference numeral 1 designates a photosensitive drum as an image bearing member, and it is rotatively driven in the direction of the associated arrow. The photosensitive drum 1, in its rotation process, ~~in~~ is subjected to a uniform charging process by a charging roller 2, which is charging means, and laser beam scanning exposure L conforming to an image pattern by an exposure apparatus 3, whereby an electrostatic latent image is formed thereon. The electrostatic latent image is developed as a toner image by one of a plurality of color developing apparatuses of 4a(yellow), 4b(magenta), 4c(cyan) and 4d(black). The toner image is transferred to a transferring material P as a recording medium twined and held on a rotary transferring drum 21 as a recording medium supporting member in a transferring part 20. The surface of the photosensitive drum 1 after the transfer of the toner image to the transferring material P is cleaned by a cleaning apparatus 7 and is repetitively used for image forming.

The paragraph starting at page 36, line 15 and ending at line 20 has been amended as follows.

The supply of the transferring material P to the transferring drum 21 is done from a sheet feeding ~~portion, not shown;~~ portion (not shown) at predetermined control timing, and the holding of the transferring material P onto the transferring drum 21 may be accomplished by a check, electrostatic attraction or the like.

The paragraph starting at page 37, line 7 and ending at line 17 has been amended as follows.

Also, in the case of single-color image print (monocolor print), a black toner image by the operation of the black color developing apparatus 4d is formed on the photosensitive drum 1, and it is transferred onto a transferring material P held on the transferring drum 21, and the transferring material P is separated from the rotary transferring drum 21 and is transported to the fixing apparatus 6 by the transporting belt 14, and the toner image is melted and fixed, whereby a monocolor print is obtained.